The People's Press.

Vol. XVI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 17, 1868. No. 34.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year	$2 00
" 6 months, . . .	1 00
" 3 months, ...	75

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SWALLOWS.

BY W. L. SHOEMAKER.

The swallows, heralds of the Spring,
Have come to us again,
And my heart leaps to hear once more
Their merry, twittering strain.
See, see,
With what abounding glee
They soar,
And now sweep down to the earth,
Making the wakened echoes ring
With music and with mirth.

The melodies that, in my heart,
Slumbered the winter long,
Wake, like the echoes, when I hear
The gushing of their song.
Her wings
My fancy spreads, and sings:
The cheer
Of these glad birds doth share,
As swift they glide, and skim, and dart
Along the liquid air.

My fancy makes no eagle-flight;
Near the green earth she keeps,
Nor higher than the swallows go,
On lightsome pinion sweeps.
Her art
Is but a thankful heart,
And so
She pours her grateful words
For God's gifts, love, and life, and light,
And sings as sing the birds.

Scatter the Germs of the Beautiful.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful!
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall:
Cover the rough and the rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of the Summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there
In their loveliest lustre come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the gems
Of Nature and of Art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the temples of our God—
The God who starred the uplifted sky,
And flowered the trampled sod:
When he built a temple for himself,
And a home for his priestly race,
He reared each arch in symmetry,
And curved each line in grace.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul:
They shall bud and blossom, and bear the fruit
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In Paradise shall bloom!

The following little gem, from the pen of Alice Cary, can be read with profit by any one—saint as well as sinner:

Do not long for wrong or evil,
You will find them if you do;
As you measure to your neighbor,
He will measure back to you.
Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while.—
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

A Singular Case---A Man Struck Dumb on the Cars.

A gentleman who resides in Wilkes county, was returning home from Augusta on Thursday last, entirely lost the power of speech soon after the train left Augusta. We heard him attempting to talk soon after he got on the train, and in a few moments he could not articulate a word. He was in the possession of all other faculties, but his lips were literally sealed. His distress was very touching, and he wrote replies to questions addressed him by the passengers, and tried to bear up under the terrible visitation. He said that he had been on a spree. He hoped it was only a species of delirium, and would wear off with rest and sleep. He said he had once been partially deprived of his speech before for a short time in Virginia. His case attracted much attention among the passengers, several of whom knew him, and were satisfied that he was not using deception. His case was a most forcible illustration of the summary and terrable manner in which nature sometimes punishes a violation of her laws.—*Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

Chicago built 1,000 houses last year, and it is expected that the number this year will reach from 10,000 to 11,000.—Most of these will be substantial residences.

A Field of Blood.

The soil of Bladensburg, Md., has a bloody record. It has been the seen of many a murder in days past. One who visits the place now will find the field green with verdure, which a few years since was trampled by the feet of men in deadly hostility. Here, on a beautiful grass-plot surrounded by trees, forms made after the image of God came to insult nature and defy Heaven.

In 1814, Edward Hopkins was killed here in duel. This seems to have been the first of these fashionable murders on this duelling ground.

In 1819, A. T. Mason, a U. States Senator from Virginia, fought with his sister's husband, John McCarty, here. McCarty was averse to fighting, and thought there was no necessity for it; but Mason would fight. McCarty named muskets loaded with buckshot, and so near together that they would hit heads if they fell on their faces. This was changed by the seconds to loading with bullets, and taking twelve feet as the distance. Mason was killed instantly, and McCarty, who had his collar bone broken, still lives with Mason's sister in Georgetown. His hair turned white so soon after the fight as tc cause much comment. He has since been solicited to act as second in a duel, but refused in accordance with a pledge made to his wife, soon after killing her brother.

In 1820 Commodore Decatur was killed here in a duel by Commodore Barron. At the first fire, both fell forward and lay with their heads within ten feet of each other, and as each supposed himself mortally wounded, each fully and freely forgave the other, still lying on the ground. Decatur expired in a few days, but Barron eventually recovered.

In 1821, two strangers, named Lega and Sega, appeared here, fought, and Sega was instantly killed. The neighbors only learned this much of their names from the marks on the gloves left on the ground. Lega was not hurt.

In 1822, Midshipman Locke was killed here in a duel with a clerk of the treasury department named Gibson. The latter was not hurt.

In 1826, Henry Clay fought his second duel with John Randolph, just across the Potomac, as Randolph preferred to die, if at all, on Virginia soil. The latter received Clay's shot and then fired his pistol in the air. This was in accordance with a declaration made to Mr. Benton, who spoke to Randolph of a call the evening before on Mrs. Clay, and alluded to the quiet sleep of her child and the repose of the mother. Randolph quickly replied, "I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother." General Jessup was Clay's second. When Randolph fired, he remarked, "I do not shoot at you, Mr. Clay," and extending his hand advanced toward Clay, who rushed toward him. Randolph showed Clay where the ball struck his coat, and facetiously said, "Mr. Clay, you owe me a coat." "Thank God, the debt is no greater." They were friends ever after.

In 1832, Martin was killed here by Carr. Their first names are not remembered.—They were from the South.

In 1833, Mr. Key, (son of Frank Key and brother of Sickles notoriety) met Mr. Sherbon, and Sherbon said, "Mr. Key, I have no desire to kill you." "No matter," said Key, "I came to kill you." "Very well, then," said Sherbon, "I will now kill you," and he did.

In 1845, a lawyer named Jones fought with and killed a Dr. Johnson.

In 1851, R. A. Hoole and A. J. Dallas had a hostile meeting here. Dallas was shot in the shoulder, but recovered.

In 1852, Daniel and Johnson, two Richmond editors, held a harmless set to here, which terminated in coffee.

In 1863, Davis and Ridgway fought here. Ridgway allowed his antagonist to fire without returning the shot.

WALKING AND ITS USES.

Dr. A. L. Wood, in the *Herald of Health*, gives the following sensible advice on walking:

Exercise is absolutely indispensable to the physical well-being of man, and walking is one of the most useful of the various modes of exercise. As a people we ride too much, and walk too little. If we are in the country, and have a mile or two to go, we wait—perhaps long enough to walk the entire distance—for a horse to be got ready, and then sit lazily in our seats while this noble animal rapidly carries us to our destination. If we are in the city and have a few blocks to go, we get into an omnibus or a horse-car and sit our journey out, just as though we were not created with legs the same as horses are. The nation's legs are rapidly diminishing in size for the want of exercise, hence the demand for false calves and for easier modes of locomotion is on the increase; so, also, is dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility and other physical derangements which result, in great part at least, from a lack of muscular action.

The special advantages of walking, as an exercise are many. Perhaps, the most important is that it takes us out of doors and keeps us there in the pure air and the bright sunshine. The exercise which is gentle and prolonged, increases not only the frequency but the fullness of respiration, thus bringing a much larger quantity of oxygen into the lungs, and through them into the blood, thereby giving the finishing touch to the process of digestion, and vitalizing the "red current of life." Another advantage to respiration is this, when a person is sitting or standing still, the exhaled air from the lungs, which is unfit to be breathed again, fills the space about the face, and a portion of it is taken in the lungs at the next breath; especially this is the case if the head is bent forward, but when a person is walking and expels the air from his lungs, his head is carried past the expired air before he draws another breath, and thus he gets another supply of pure air with its full proportion of oxygen, at every inspiration, and thus is the vigor and vivacity which results from exercise in the open air partially accounted for. Walking is very beneficial to the digestive organs, by the gentle yet constant motion which it imparts to them, and which is essential to their long continued, healthful action. It brings into action and properly develops more muscles than any other one mode of exercise. It tends to equalize the circulation of the blood. Pedestrians, ropedancers and those who exercise their legs a great deal, are never troubled with that almost universal complaint—cold feet. The simple reason is, that exercise calls the blood to the parts exercised, and the blood feeds and warms.

One great objection to walking is that it takes so much time. True, it takes some time. more, as a general thing than it does to ride; but so does the accomplishment of any thing desirable; and is not good health desirable? In the end however, it results in the saving of time, by preserving the health and increasing the vigor of all the physical and mental functions. In no way is there so much time wasted, to say nothing of vitality, as in being sick, and yet people are unwilling to give a little time to keeping well.

To obtain the greatest amount of good from walking, it must like everything else be done right. In the first place, it is always best to have some definite object in view when going out to walk; some particular place or object of interest to see, some purpose to accomplish, or some friend to visit, and not walk merely for the purpose of walking, if any other object can be attained at the same time. But better walk without any other object than not walk at all. The position of the body while walking is of great importance. The body should incline slightly forward from the hips. If walking slowly, and the inclina- should increase according to the rapidity of the walk. The head should be kept on a line with the body, the shoulders and hips held back, and the chest unimpeded in its action by tight clothing or otherwise. The arms should be allowed to swing freely at the side. The respiration should be carried on entirely through the nostrils, and not through the month. In commencing a long walk, walk slowly at first, and gradually increase the speed. Invalids, and persons who are unaccustomed to walking, should begin with short walks, being careful not to overdo, and increase the distance as their strength and endurance increase. Any one who will practice this precept—never ride when you can just as well walk—will not only be more vigorous and healthy, but will accomplish far more than he or she otherwise would.

Eccentricities of Appetite.

There are some people who are so peculiarly constituted that matters the most harmless to the mass of mankind act upon them in the most distressing manner.—For instance, some persons cannot eat lobster salad without having a very curious effect upon their complexion. We know a lady who indulged at supper time in a salad of this kind, and upon her return to the ball-room her face and neck immediately became covered with spots, obliging her to retire. Cockles and shrimps have the like effect upon persons thus peculiarly constituted. A medical friend tells us that eating veal gives a lady of his acquaintance the nettle-rash, and that orange peel has produced great nervous excitement.—Figs, again give rise in some people to what is called "formication," or a sensation like the tickling movement of ants upon the palate. The most extraordinary example of the adverse influences of a common article of food upon the human stomach is related by a surgeon of one of our public hospitals. He says that a patient of his cannot touch rice without the most extreme discomfort. On one occasion, when at a dinner party, he felt the symptoms of rice poisoning come on, and was, as usual obliged to retire from the table, although he had not partaken of any dish ostensibly containing rice. It appeared on investigation, that some white soup, with which he had commenced his dinner, had been thickened with ground rice. In another case similar symptoms have come on after a gentleman had partaken of bottled beer. This apparently extraordinary fact was explained by the presence in the bottle of a few grains of rice which had been placed there to excite secondary fermentation. But what is this to the perverse stomach of a gentleman in a case cited by Dr. Prout, who was poisoned by eating a mutton chop! The most digestible of all flesh was to him as poisonous as though he had eaten toadstools. It was at first imagined by his physician that his dislike to this kind of food arose from mere fancy; and in order to test him mutton, disguised, was served to him as other flesh meat, but always with the same result—violent vomiting and diarrhœa.—Indeed, the effect upon him was so great that, had he been kept upon mutton diet, the doctor believed he would have died.

Signs of Character.

A lady who appears to have given the subject much thought, submits the following suggestions to enable women to trace the inward character of men by outward signs.

If the man you contemplate have thick red lips, he will be simple, good-natured and easily managed.

If he speak and look with his mouth extended, it is a certain mark of stupidity.

If he speak quick but distinct, and walk firm and erect, he will be ambitious, active and probably a good husband.

If he blush it is a favorable sign; but a speaking bluntly and positively betokens much of headstrong self-will.

If he speak slow and pronounce his words long until excited, denotes caution and an indomitable will, coupled with deep feeling and passion.

If he lose at cards snappishly, he is impatient; and to cheat at play for gain shows a mind unworthy of trust.

If he boast of a lady's favors, he is to be avoided.

If he look pale in a passion, with pale lips, he cannot have either true love or real courage to defend you.

If he have a manly dark beard, or a handsome nose, he will be furnished with good qualities and abilities to please.

If he be of a yellow complexion, it implies moroseness and jealousy; if he have a pug nose, snappishness and vulgarity.

If he be beetle-browed, it shows duplicity and fickleness.

If he have a dimple on the cheek or chin he will be the father of a handsome race, and generous.

Red hair shows great amorousness; auburn, love and zeal; a mellow brown, fidelity; black, love and jealousy.

The open bold forehead is amiable; blue and black eyes are more amorous than grey or hazle; the Grecian nose implies manliness; the broad bottle nose, late hours and drink.

Destruction of the Earth by Fire.

According to the testimony of Professor R. D. Hitchcock, in the July number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, natural philosophers have little cause to sneer at Peter's prophecy, that "the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with a fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up." In an article on "The Relations of Geology to Theology," he says, "The earth contains within itself the agencies necessary to its desolation by fire.—Its crust is supposed to be several miles thick, while the interior is in a state of fusion, like lava. The three hundred active volcanoes on the crust are the breathing holes of the internal fire. At present counteracting agencies prevent this lava from bursting forth. But let the order be issued for its liberation, and these vents will all belch forth fire and desolation.—The works of man, in which we take so much pride, may be crumbled in a moment by the concussions of the crust. Liberated gases may combine explosively with the oxygen in the air, so that the heavens should pass away with a great noise." He mentions in confirmation of the above statements the well-known fact of certain stars suddenly becoming very brilliant, and then gradually fading to their former dimness. Not longer ago than May of last year a remarkable case of this kind occurred. A star of the eighth magnitude, in the constellation called the Northern Crown, all at once blazed out into a star of the second magnitude, and in twelve days declined again to its original rank.—From a careful observation conducted by experienced astronomers, indications were obtained that this star had been suddenly "enwrapped in flames of burning hydrogen. In consequence of some convulsion, it may be, enormous quantites of gas were set free. A large part of this gas consisted of hydrogen, which was burning about the star in combination with some other element. As the free hydrogen became exhausted, the flames gradually abated, and the star waned down to its former brightness. It seems, then, that there are known instances of worlds wrapped in flames. They ignite, burn fiercely, fade, and disappear. Suppose, now, that for any reason a combustible gas should be evolved upon our planet; there it might combine explosively with the oxygen of the atmosphere, or burn like the star in the Northern Crown. Either case would meet the conditions of the prophecy. We think, therefore, that the words of Peter are amply illustrated by the latest discoveries of astronomy."

The Professor remarks, moreover, that "the fact that the purification of the present world can render it a beautiful habitation, fit for the residence of princes, renders probable the belief of many divines, that the redeemed will dwell upon this earth after the day of judgment."

(From the New York Observer.)

THAT'S THE PLACE.

There was a queer old gentleman at the Academy on examination day. The trustees seemed to think a great deal of him, and treated him with much respect; but the boys felt rather uneasy, as his sharp, gray eyes looked searchingly at each one of them, and they saw that he was listening carefully to their answers. "I do wonder who that old chap is!" exclaimed Charley Vane, after the exercises were over, and they were preparing to go home, and "I declare, he frightened me so, I don't think I could have told the points of the compass, if he had asked me!" Harry Brown laughed. He did not look frightened; he had done his part well that day, and many admiring glances had rested on the boy who was called the best scholar. The strange old gentleman was standing with one of the school officers, in the playground, as Harry passed out with several other boys.

"Harry," said Mr. Raymond, stopping him, "I think this gentleman has left his cane in the hall up stairs, will you look for it?" "Certainly sir;" and Harry went quickly up to the school-room again, and returning with the cane, presented it to the gentleman, with a polite bow.

"That's a fine boy," remarked Mr. Raymond, as Harry passed on toward the gate; "he is one of the boys we are proud of." The old gentleman was following Harry closely with those stern gray eyes. Just as the boy reached the gate, a young girl from the female department of the school was going out; and, trying to open it, dropped one of her books. The other boys paid no attention; but Harry stepped forward, held open the gate, and picked up the book, handing it to her with a pleasant remark. At that moment a carriage, containing several ladies, drove up. As they looked at Harry, he recognized them, and raised his cap from his head, with a graceful bow.

The old gentleman saw it all; but when Mr. Raymond said, in a pleasant way, "How few boys have such good manners!" he only replied, "It is all very well; but let me see that boy at home; That's the place! Let me see him with his mother and sisters, and then I can judge of his good manners. If you want to know a boy's true character, see him in his home; that's the place!" The old gentleman brought down his cane with emphasis at these last words: and Mr. Raymond seemed rather disappointed that he did not appreciate more the "model boy" of their school.

But I think the old gentleman was right when he said, "that's the place." Suppose we look at Harry Brown's home, and see how he appeared there that same evening.

Harry went into the room where his mother and sisters sat at their sewing.—He threw his cap carelessly down upon the table; he did not even say good afternoon, as he took it off. Perhaps he forgot it, or else he did not think it worth while—only his mother and sisters, you know. "Well, Harry, did your examination pass off successfully?"

"Oh, yes, first-rate!" Harry might have told the particulars of the examination, to interest his mother and sisters, as they had been unable to attend it; but he did not seem to think it necessary. He began to look around for a seat. Somehow the ladies' work had become scattered about on the different chairs, and it offended Harry's feelings.

"For pity's sake, can't you give a fellow a chair to sit on!"

Sister Ellen began to move her work.—"Here is one," she said; and, as Harry took it, a spool of cotten fell and rolled away. He did not pick it up; but sat down, and opened one of his books.—Surely that did not seem like the boy who had so politely held open the gate and picked up the book for a young miss, half an hour before! But it was only Harry's sister this time, and perhaps he thought it foolish to be polite to her. When Harry's father came in, and asked him to look in the library for a magazine which had been left there, Harry did not do it with that "certainly, sir," and that bright look which so pleased Mr. Raymond in the afternoon, and which would have pleased his father still more and helped to make home happy.

At the tea-table Harry did not think of those little acts of politeness which he would not have forgotten had he been taking tea with Mr. Raymond or the strange old gentlemen, instead of only at home.—He helped himself to bread, without noticing that his sister, by his side had none. He said, "Here, take it!" when Ellen did not see that he was holding the butter plate towards her. And he neglected the little "thank you," and the "please," which are such necessary parts of politeness at all times. Then, when Harry went to bed, he did not think it worth while to say goodnight: though he had been very careful to say a polite "good afternoon" before leaving school that day. I truth, Harry's good manners were kept for those outside of his own home. And that strange old gentlemen knew how many boys had this fault. So, in a few years, when he wanted a book-keeper for his counting house, from among the graduates at the Academy, he would not select one, until he had visited several at their homes and became acquainted with their manners there. Then—to the surprise of all the school—he did not choose Harry Brown. "For," said he, "I don't want any boy about me who can't be polite to his mother and sister!"

Boys, how many of you are like Harry? Some of you are, I know. Then bear in mind the words of the strange old gentleman: "Let me see that boy at home; that's the place!"

Do not think that home is the place where you can throw off all politeness, and be as careless and rough as you please. If there is a place on earth where you should wear your good manners and be polite and kind—that's the place? If there are any persons to whom you should give your most polite words and kind attentions, those persons are your father, mother and sister. Will you give more attention and respect to those outside, than to the dear ones at home? Will you be praised for good manners by strangers, and cause those at home to think you rude and thoughtless? It will make your homes much more happy and pleasant, if you would wear your best manners always there. Do not omit any act of politeness there, which you would perform elsewhere. Do not be ashamed to be polite at home: that is the place where your true character will appear: therefore, remember to cultivate politeness at home.

The California End of the Pacific Railroad.

A California correspondent describes in a graphic way the difficulties and hardships incident to building the California end of the Pacific railroad over and through the Sierra Nevadas:

"At Crested Peak the rugged precipice towers above you a thousand feet, with its shattered sides looking dreadfully, as if they wanted to drop an immense fragment of rock on your head. The engineers were fain to tie themselves with ropes as they surveyed along here. When the Chinese were brought to begin the excavation it is said the Celestials mildly remonstrated. They would not object to anything reasonable, but a thousand feet of precipice below them, with a thousand more above them, and hanging on by the skin of their teeth, was a heroism of labor to which they did not aspire. They were encouraged, however, to begin at the beginning, and as the nitro-glycerine hurled the gnarled rocks down the mountain and far into the valley, Chinese courage rose again to its maximum. In winter, however, work here is simply impossible. Avalanches accumulate on Crested Peak, and breaking away, no one knows when, come crashing down the mountain side. The wagon road, which in summer winds along just at the foot of this mountain, betakes itself in winter to a respectful distance. Twenty-two in all of the railroad workmen were lost last winter from this cause. One of the contractors, who had taken a retaining wall to build along this steep mountain side, concluded to work at it under the snow. He actually dug a tunnel through the snow, on the line of the wall, and worked at the masonry there in the cosiest manner possible. The accumulation of drifted snow above him was somewhere from forty to a hundred feet, and it was packed so closely that a pick was found convenient in making his tunnel. No difficulty was experienced in that Siberian retreat, but some of the masons met with their death from incautiously exposing themselves in their house by the roadside about to fall. Fifteen were buried, and so caught between the timbers of the building that though only a few were killed, three only were able to get out of their 'bunks' and try to dig their way out. These were found by a rescuing party, and the others also were saved.

At a Turning-Point.

As Thomas Bent was walking along the street one day, he saw a gentleman drop a purse upon the walk. Thomas quickly picked it up, slipped it very slyly into his pocket and walked on saying to himself, "I'm a lucky fellow! This purse feels as if there was a good lot of money in it. Hurrah for Tom Bent!"

Just then the boy's conscience woke up and whispered, "What are you going to do with that purse? It is not yours. If you keep it you will be a thief. Remember the eighth commandment. 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

Thomas paused a moment to think. Then with flashing eyes he ran after the gentleman, and handing him the purse said: "If you please, sir, you dropped your purse. Here it is."

"You are an honest boy," said the man, as he took the purse, and smiling pleasantly, handed him five shillings.

Thomas walked home, feeling happy indeed, as he had good reason to do. He had escaped a great danger. When he picked up that purse he was standing at a point where two roads met—one was the path of the thief, the other of the honest man. If he had kept the purse he would have entered the first path, and most likely have landed at last in a prison; by restoring it he entered the way of honesty and right. So you see, he was at a turning point in his life, and he turned it safely. Happy Thomas Bent!

Children, you now see what a turning-point is. Whenever you are met by a strong temptation to do a wrong act, you are at a turning-point. Let the temptation conquer you, and you will find yourselves in the wrong road. Conquer the temptation, and your feet will stand in the right way. Look out for turning-points.

Patrick's Attempt at German.

Frederick the Great, of Prussia, has a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into the Royal Guards, and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officer for getting them. One day the recruiting sergeant chanced to spy a Hibernian, who was at least seven feet high; he accosted him in English, and proposed that he should enlist. The idea of a military life and a large bounty so delighted Patrick that he immediately consented."

"But unless you can speak German the king will not give you so much."

"Oh," said the Irishman, "sure it's I that don't know a word of German.'

"But,' said the sergeant, "three words will be sufficient, and these you can learn in a short time. The king knows every one in the guards. As soon as he sees you, he will ride up and ask you how old you are. You will say 'twenty-seven.'—Next, how long have you been in the service?' You must reply, 'three weeks.'—Finally, if you are provided with clothes and rations? You will answer, 'Both.'

Pat soon learned to pronounce his answers, but never dreamed of learning the questions. In three weeks he appeared before the king in review. His majesty rode up to him. Paddy stepped forward with "present arms."

"How old are you?" said the king.

"Three weeks,' said the Irishman.

"How long have you been in the service?" asked his majesty.

"Twenty seven years.'

"Am I or you a fool?" roared the king.

"Both," replied Patrick, who was instantly taken to the guard-room, but pardoned by the king after he understood the facts of the case.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce A. H. JOYCE Esq., of Stokes County, as the Republican Candidate for the office of Solicitor in the 8th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized and requested to announce THOS. J. WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Solicitor for the 8th Judicial District.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, ARRIL 17, 1868.

THE ELECTION.—The election will take place on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of April.

☞ We surrender nearly all our inside space to correspondents this week. As quite an animated political campaign is going on, we presume our political friends will find much to edify them. Those who do not view politics from the same standpoint, will find interesting miscellaneous reading on first page.

There is not much news of the week. We give a synopsis of the most important, elsewhere.

PROVISION FOR A MILITARY COURT.—Gen. Canby has issued an order constituting a Military Court for the Counties named, the object of which is, says the *Standard*, to try and punish offenders against the laws of the United States.—Col. John T. Dewesse is appointed sole judge of said court. The Court ordinarily to sit at Raleigh, but will when needful, temporarily sit at other points. Among the list of Counties for which this court is established, is Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth, Yadkin, &c.

We will publish the order next week in full.

See new advertisements.

☞ A great cry is raised about the cost of the Penitentiary.—It will cost just what the people, through their Representatives, in General Assembly, authorize, no more.

☞ We learn that the Editor of the Winston *Sentinel* has been writted for libel, by John P. Vest, Esq., the Republican candidate for the Legislature in this county, in the sum of $10,000 damages.

SPEAKING AT THE COURT-HOUSE.—The Republican county candidates, and other persons, will address the people in the court-house at Winston, on Monday night next, commencing at early candle-light.

It is reported that the Indians in Florida have declared war against the whites. Outrages are reported.

Notices of hail storms in the papers.

☞ Heavy rains on Wednesday and Thursday occasioning high water, doing considerable damage to fences, and washing lands generally.

☞ Our friend and townsman, Dr. S. J. Brietz, a thorough graduate of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and who received his Diploma at the close of the lectures held last winter, has returned to this place where he intends to locate.

See his Card, in another column.

☞ Poor-house of Stokes County burnt, on the 29th ult.

For the Press.

The New Constitution abolishes the County Courts,--Dispenses with 1,530 Officers, and saves One Hundred and One Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Taxes.

MR. EDITOR:—

I wish to call your attention to the immense saving annually to the people by abolishing the County Courts:—

Forsyth County Court—One Term.

3 members of Special Court, at $3 each per day, 6 days in term,	$54 00
5 Wardens of the Poor, at $3 per day, each two days,	30 00
3 Members of Orphan's Court at $3 each per day,—one day,	9 00
30 Jurors at $1 50 per day each, four days,	180 00
3 Officers for Court and Grand Jury, at $1 50 per day, each, six days,	27 00
3 members Committee of Finance, $2 each, per day, two days,	12 00
Pay of officers and jury for 1 terra,	$312 00

Multiply this sum by 90, the number of counties in the State, and we have the sum of $112,320 saved to the State by abolishing the County Courts, and we dispense with 1,530 officers.

But it is said that the expenses of the five County Commissioners, created by the new Constitution to attend to the county business, will be more. Let us see:

These Commissioners will probably hold their courts quarterly, to attend to the County business.

Five Commissioners, at $3 each, per day, for two days, $30; 4 sessions per year will make the expense for each county, $120 00. Multiply this sum by 90, the number of counties in the State, and we have the sum total of $10,800 paid to the County Commissioners of the State.

We have shown that we pay annually to the officers and jurors of the County Courts the sum of $112, 320
Deduct sum paid to County Com, 10,800

Saving in favor of New Constit'n $101,520

Thus, by abolishing the County Courts, and placing the county business in the hands of five Commissioners, we save annually to the people of the State the sum of $101,520, which has heretofore been raised, year after year, out of the people by taxation. And, under the new Constitution, 5 Commissioners do the business of 17 officers of the County Court.

And yet we hear uncle JIMMY MOREHEAD say, the officers are increased, and exclaiming, "God save the old County Courts, and save the people from taxation under the new Constitution." He simply did not know what he was talking about, or was he afraid of losing a *four dollar fee?*

This sum of $101,520 is not all that is saved each year by abolishing the County Courts. That provision in the Constitution giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction of debts up to $200, and misdemeanors when the punishment does not exceed a fine of $50, or one month's imprisonment, by lessening the costs and fees, will save thousands of dollars to parties. Is this why the new Constitution is generally opposed by lawyers?

A TAX PAYER.

For the Press.

The Rebel Speakers at Court.

We beg leave to call the attention of the readers of the Press to the fact that every man who made a speech at our last Superior Court, against the Constitution, is disfranchised by the reconstruction acts of Congress, and is not permitted to vote because of the voluntary aid given by him to the rebellion, in trying to destroy the Union.—They hate the Union and Union men to-day, as they did during the war. In fact, nearly every one of those Speakers expressed his regret that the rebellion did not succeed, and said if they had the power to-day, they would whip the Yankees, —that is destroy the Union. They are full of hate and cannot bear the idea that Union men should be elevated to office, and they be excluded. Hence no terms of abuse are too severe to heap upon innocent law-abiding Union men who tried to stay the bloody hand of traitors and save the country from ruin. And the innocence of Union men stands in such bold relief when compared with the guilt of those traitors, that they, in their desperation, attempt to blacken the character of those men, who are innocent of the blood of the rebellion, by abusing them as "mean whites," "scalawags," "white niggers," and other Billingsgate denunciations.

Whatever is done by a Convention or body of Union men is immediately assailed by the whole pack of unrepentant traitors. Witness the attack on the new Constitution.

These reckless men involved the country in war. And amidst their indiscriminate ruin is the destruction of the Common School fund of over two millions of dollars. They have for seven long years closed the doors of the school-houses, and all the avenues of light and knowledge on the poor white children of the country. And these rebels would to-day, as they insist should be done, deprive every one who cannot read or write, of the privilege of voting, as they would the negro. These rebel leaders who tithed and impressed the people of their substance, and conscripted every laboring man, who did not own a certain number of slaves, into the rebel army, do not care a fig for educating the children of the poor conscripts, whom they forced into the army to be slaughtered. With them it is all right that these poor children should be deprived, like their slaves, of the means of education. And no sooner does a Convention of Union men provide for the reestablishment of Common Schools, than this Godless pack of defiant rebels raise the cry of taxation, and organized squads of these scape-gallows are sent in every county in the State to do their work of mischief, as they did in getting up the rebellion. They ought to be thankful that the Convention did not compel them, out of their own means, to make up this school fund which they so wickedly destroyed.

These same rebels who raised the cry of "nigger" "nigger" in 1861, to seduce the people into their mad scheme of destroying the Union, are trying now by the cry of "nigger" "nigger," to defeat the wise provisions made by the Union Convention for the education of the poor children of the country. Will Union men be again misled and deceived by these men?—Did they not tell us in 1860 and 1861, that we must secede to protect slave property, and save us from being placed on an equality with the negro?—Did they not assure us that there would be no war?—The same attempt is now made by the very same men to mislead the Union men that was made in 1860 and 1861. They made use of the cry of "nigger" equality," and envolved the country in a war to destroy the Union. They now raise the same old party cry to prevent the ratification of the Constitution and the reconstruction of the Union, and thus try to accomplish by political means what they failed to accomplish by the sword,—the destruction of the Union. Shall they do it?—Will Union men ever again be deceived by such a clan of desperate men?

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide one or *more* schools in each district for the education of the children of the State.

The details as to the number and size of the school districts, and age, sex and color of the pupils, and the employment of teachers, are all left for the Legislature. The Constitution provides that the Legislature may establish more than one school in a district, so that when there are colored children in a distriot, the power is given the Legislature to establish two schools, one for the whites, and one for the blacks.

The Convention would not have said a word in the Constitution about public schools, but for the fact that it know that the rebels, who destroyed the free schools, had no more regard for the education of the poor white children than they had for the education of their slaves, and that they never would re-establish these schools unless they were compelled by the Constitution. To have to restore the free schools, is a bitter pill to them. They had much rather squander the money in another war to destroy the Union. Hence their terrible efforts, by lies and misrepresentations, to defeat the Constitution and the Union of the States.

A TRUE UNION MAN.

WINSTON, April 13th, 1868.

To the Editors of the *People's Press:*

We believe the interest of the Republican party will be subserved by the publication of the enclosed letter of D. H. Starbuck, Esq., written during the war to Hon. John A. Gilmer, one of the leading members of the Confederate Congress, from this State. He spoke the sentiments of the much abused Union men of North Carolina. Had the warnings contained in this letter been heeded, it would have saved thousands of lives, and millions of property. Any one reading the letter, will see that every prediction in it has been fully verified.

On Saturday, Mr. Starbuck read this letter at a Republican meeting in Forsyth county, and it is the earnest wish of the Republicans that it should be published. Mr. Starbuck has given his consent that it should be done.

We are very Respectfully,
N. S. COOK,
SMITH FRAZIER, Sen.
M. MASTEN,
T. T. BEST,
P. A. WILSON.

SALEM, N. C. March 15th, 1865.

Hon. JOHN A. GILMER,
My dear Sir:—

* * * * * However much your views may have differed from mine for the last eighteen months in regard to the war, we once agreed upon the subject. Therefore I trust you will excuse me for urging you to make an effort to bring about a termination of this wicked war, which has spread desolation throughout the land and is fast depopulating our country, and which, if persisted in, must inevitably result in subjugation.

It is useless to disguise the truth and deceive the people. I am informed, on undoubted authority, that the President himself has no idea of ever getting an independent Confederacy. Then why longer trifle with the lives and property of the people under the pretence of trying to get independence, when all candid men know and admit *privately* that it never can be obtained.

The lives of tens of thousands of our fellow beings, and the utter ruin of every thing, is *too dear* a sacrifice to make an effort to obtain *"protracted truce."* This will never be obtained to save the pride of the precipitators who forced this state of things on the country, against your and my wishes, and against the wishes of three-fourths of the people of the State.

There is one plain unmistakable way to stop this war so far as North Carolina is concerned, (and the same can be done by the other States if they will,) and but one way, short of subjugation. It is this:

Call a State Convention, and repeal the ordinance of Secession, *elect* Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, and let the State resume her position in the Union.

Then, my dear Sir, the war power over the institution of slavery claimed by Lincoln and Seward ceases, and the institution is under the protection of the State Laws, by virtue of which it alone ever existed.

Outside of the war power, the Republicans themselves concede that the Government has no power over slavery, unless they can procure an amendment to the Constitution, which from present indications looks like they cannot get ratified by three-fourths of the States. But if they should get the requisite majority, would it not be better to have peace, and peaceably free the negroes at the ballot-box than to sacrifice tens of thousands more of lives in this unequal and hopeless contest, beggar and starve our people, and destroy every species of property, and then free the slaves? For if this war is prolonged, it seems to me clear that it must result in death to slavery, and perhaps enslave its white race.

Then, for God's sake, use your influence with our governor to get him to call together the Legislature to provide *forthwith* for a State Convention. If much longer delayed our State Government will be overturned, and then the only tenure by which slave property is held will be gone, and we will be left to the mercy of the conqueror. At this moment North Carolina has the power in her own hands to save herself and every species of her property, if she will act promptly through a Convention. If I had to die for it, these are my honest sentiments, and they are the sentiments of three-fourths of the people of this section of the State.

I therefore hope you will excuse the frankness with which I have written.—But I assure you the people demand that steps be at once taken to stop this war and save further sacrifice of life and property. What so fair and sure a way as for the people to speak and make known their wishes through a State Convention.

It will not do to tell them that Lincoln has declined to *treat* with the States, as well as with the Confederacy. The States occupy the *vantage ground*. They can by *State Conventions end* this war and save their property *without* any *treaty*, merely by sending Senators and Representatives to the old Congress; and if the people were consulted, this would be done. I hope you will think of this matter; and accept the importance of the subject as sufficient excuse for this long letter.

With great respect,
Very truly yours
D. H. STARBUCK.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the *Salem Bible Association* will be held on Monday April 20th at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

All friends of the Bible cause are invited to attend. Every contributor, of any sum, annually, shall be a member of this association.

Reader, will not *you* do that much?
Say, *Yes.*

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.—From latest Washington dates, we learn that a motion to amend the rules to allow unlimited speeches was tabled. The evidence relating to Thoma's arrest, was under considerstion on the 13th, when the Senate adjourned.

[For the Press.]

Forsyth County, N. C., April 13th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—Forsyth Superior Court being in session, last week, I was in attendance several days, and had a good opportunity to post myself in regard to the sayings and doings of the *rebels.*

D. F. Caldwell, of Greensboro, the *rebel* candidate against I. G. Lash, for Congress, spoke on Tuesday, but his speech made no favorable impression, as the whole tenor of it was abuse of the friends of the United States Government and laudation of the *rebels.* He will not get many votes in Forsyth County; and what few he may get will be from the ranks of the very worst rebels, as every true patriot will vote for Lash, the well tried Union man.

On Wednesday James T. Morehead addressed the people, in opposition to the Constitution, because, if it was adopted, it might ruin the lawyers, as they would have to starve or go to work like other folks, to which they have a dreadful aversion!—Mr. Morehead implored the people not to vote for the Constitution, as it gives the same protection to a poor man that it does to the rich, and that would never do. For, if the poor man was placed on an equality with the rich, it would ruin the country, and then rich folks would have to go to work to make a living. That's what honest men want to see. Therefore all the good men of the country are going to vote for the Constitution. Most of the lawyers are opposed to the Constitution, because they know that if it is adopted, *they will go up!*

On Thursday night John Kerr made a speech to a few men and boys. He was terribly opposed to the Constitution, negro equality and sociability. He was not in favor of any thing that looked like getting back into the Union, and intimated that he was too proud to respect any one who voted for the Constitution, &c. He is the same man who, in 1860, was for Breckenridge,—he was a *rebel* then, and is a *rebel* now; and, judging from the tenor of his speech, he would if he could, sink the United States Government to the lowest depth. He was very violent and abusive. But every body knows John Kerr. He always does his political cause more harm than good. In fact, the better portion of the *rebels* became disgusted with his speech, and declared that his course would break down any party.

The *rebel* "understrappers" were busy all the week trying to get some one to run against the *Union* Forsyth county candidates, and finally succeeded in persuading a man from Virginia, by the name of Waddill, to run against our Sheriff. As nobody knows any thing about this Waddill, except that it is said he is a Virginian, I do not suppose he will get many votes. I am satisfied he will get nothing but *rebel* votes, as all the *Union* men are going for Masten.

Your readers, are, no doubt, aware that a county canvass is now progressing, and I can assure them that all is right. The Union men are determined in their patriotic and peace-loving course.

The campaign opened at Crim's ⋈ Roads on Saaturday, and I am sorry to say that the Sheriff and the Superior Court Clerk could not be present, on account of business at court. I can assure you, however, it was a proud day for the Republicans of Forsyth. D. H. Starbuck, P. A. Wilson, G. V. Fulp and N. S. Cook, were on hand and gave the *rebels* such a castigation which they will not forget soon. Disfranchised *rebels* were represented by Howard Pegram, one of the *stay at home fighting preachers*, who laid down his Bible during the rebellion, and went forth over the country making war speeches, persuading the young men of the country to volunteer, making them all sorts of fair promises and complying with none.—The *rebels* also secured the services of that old broken down politician, Charles Teague, for the day. Howard and Charles will never forget *that* Saturday at Crim's ⋈ Roads!

N. S. Cook pitched into the *political war preacher*, just like a true Union man can and always should pitch into the *rebels*, and made him acknowledge that he was in favor of a man's owning a considerable quantity of land, or educational qualification, before he should be allowed to vote, and that is just what all the *rebels want, namely the poor white men of the country disfranchised.* He also made him acknowledge that he was for the war, that he made war speeches, declaring that he would go as captain, lieutenant, or private.

Then Starbuck took hold of him, and finished the poor fellow. He explained to the people how dangerous political preachers were, as by their profession they could have much influence, and could much easier deceive the people than a person who made no religious pretentions. Mr. Pegram, while Messrs. Cook and Starbuck were pitching into him, reminded me forcibly of the little bull that attempted to butt the engine off the track, or the boy that the calf run over.

Charles Teague then rose and attempted to speak, but exploded in about fifteen minutes, not even the *rebels* or *negroes* paid any attention to him. It is a pity for Charles that he cannot see how the *rebels* are using him as a *tool* and a *cat's paw* to do their dirty work. But some folks never will learn anything, except in the way Charles is now receiving his education.—The *rebels* are laughing in their sleeves to see how they can use Charley, and make him work; and they ought to give him *some office* for his services, but that they have no idea of doing. They flatter him, make him work and circulate their little dirty papers, and *they* get the credit and profit! The rebels promise him something, when they get able to give. But a word in your ear, Charley, you will have to wait a long time before that day comes. However, somebody must do the dirty work, it appears, and, if it is agreeable to you, as well you, as a better man.

Now, my fellow-citizens, if you love your country, your wives and your children, go to the polls and vote for the Constitution and the Union ticket.

Who are the men that are opposing the Constitution? The same men that brought on the war; those who persuaded the young men to volunteer; those who promised men of families that their smoke-houses and corn cribs should be open to the dear ones they left behind, and then abused soldiers' wives and children, and let them suffer. The same who shot and approved of the shooting of Huff and Flynt, plundered Union men's houses, and called Union men traitors and cowards.—The same men, or set of men, who swore they would shoot or hang every Union man, as soon as the Confederacy was established. The same men or set of men who arrested and insulted Union men's wives and daughters, and proclaimed that Union men's children never would be respected. Such are the men that are opposing the Constitution and the Union candidates.—Can any Union man go with such men?—No! for if the Constitution is defeated, and the rebels get into power, they will disfranchise all Union men and tax them to pay for the negroes that were lost by the rebellion.

Then let every Union man go to the polls and vote for the Constitution and the Union candidates.—That is the way to put down *rebels*; for, by adopting the new Constitution, you forever put rebels and secession down.—But if you go against the Constitution and reconstruction, you will bring more ruin on the country; for Congress is as much determined that this country shall be reconstructed, as Abe Lincoln was to put down the rebellion.

Look for yourselves and see, if the same men or their representatives, who opposed President Lincoln and the United States government, are not the same that now oppose the Constitution and the Union candidates.

Let every man do his duty, and we will carry Forsyth County by an overwhelming majority.

A UNION MAN.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF

Hon. JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK,

Delivered in Edenton, on Wednesday the 8th April, 1868.

PROFESSIONS, BUT CONTINUED BAFFLING.

Those who have steadily opposed every measure and requirement of the general government preparatory to a restoration of the State, at one time, professed to be willing to acquiesce in the present reconstruction acts, provided, no additional disfranchisement and no prosciption should be incorporated into the new Constitution. The Convention has given heed to moderate counsels, and framed a Constitution with no disfranchisement and no proscription in it, beyond the very letter of the reconstruction acts? Why are not the professions made in private conversation, in public speeches and in the opposition newspapers, in May, June, and July, of 1867, now adhered to and carried out? I warn gentlemen, for their own sake, and for the peace and common welfare of the country, against this trifling—this persistent baffling. They may be assured that the day has come when the Congress of the nation means to put an end to this disturbance among the States. If the present enlargement of suffrage, on the one hand, and restriction on the other, prove insufficient to secure the ratification of the plan of reconstruction now proposed, can any man expect that the next measures of Congress will be less stringent? Those who have contributed to the success of moderate counsels, under the present plan, will be driven from their position by its failure, and compelled to yield to the necessity of harsher and more effective measures. In place of universal suffrage, the necessity of the case may be pleaded to justify such other measures of stringency and force, as to secure reconstruction under them, without danger or chance of failure. I beg gentlemen to remember that it is no small or insignificant matter to have inaugurated a rebellion against the government of the country, deluged the land in blood, caused the expenditure of untold millions, from the national treasury, and spread desolation and ruin over thirteen of the States the Union. It was no small or usual act of magnanimity, forbearance and mercy on the part of the government, after having suppressed the rebellion, and at the point of the bayonet, made prisoners of the rebellious citizens and their turbulent leaders, to have refrained from executing its criminal laws—resorted to no executions, no confiscations, no banishments, no protracted imprisonments—but in the true spirit of Christian charity and forgiveness, to have extended pardon almost universal; inviting its prodigals to return, not only to the plenty and enjoyment, but to an equal participation in the management of the household they so lately attempted to destroy. Should this forbearance and offer of reconciliation and peace be rejected and met with continued manifestations of arrogance and malignity, who can expect otherwise than that the suspended hand of national power will forcibly remove every obstacle to the safety and tranquility of the nation? It is unwise to push the government to this alternative. Those who take part in it cannot expect the sympathies of mankind in the misfortunes which they thus madly invite upon themselves.

FALSE AND FEIGNED ISSUES.

Efforts to mislead the popular mind by false and feigned issues, in connection with this question, are reprehensible to the last degree. It is objected that no prohibition is contained in the proposed Constitution against mustering citizens of different colors in the same regiments in the militia—nor against sending them to the same schools, allowing intermarriages, &c., &c.; that there is nothing regulating guardianships, apprenticeships, &c. I suppose I might with the same pertinacity, add—nor regulating the apartments in the common jails, seats in the churches, accomodations in the poor-houses, the drawing of water from the public wells in the towns, eating at the same table, riding in the same vehicle, working in the same fields, and thousands of other similar provisions. Were any of these provisions ever contained in any Constitution? Constitutions are made for the purpose of fixing only the fundamental and organic laws of the land. Matters of detail are left to legislative bodies, to county authorities, to corporations and to society. No intelligent man can seriously propose to incumber a constitution with details of this kind. It would be not only out of place and unusual, but positively puerile and ridiculous. By the Constitution now proposed for our ratification, these matters are left where they belong and where they have always been—with the logislative and local authorities. There is no reason to doubt that they will be arranged in the future as they have been in the past, to the best interests of society and to the satisfaction of all parties.

DO WHITE MEN FEAR BEING EXCELLED BY COLORED MEN.

Do the white men of North Carolina fear that the colored people will ever so far surpass them in intelligence and influence as to control the management of these details? Under universal suffrage the colored citizens are the weaker party—they are poorer, less intelligent, and to a great extent dependent and unversed in the management of affairs, both public and private. If any man is so weak or misled as really to fear their power under the constitution now proposed, I warn him of a greater danger, should that constitution be rejected. Suppose it should be found necessary, in order to secure a reconstruction of the State, upon terms satisfactory to the government, that a large class of white citizens be permanently disfranchised; would the dangers which now disturb him be diminished or increased?—Let him consider before he contributes to such a result by his vote in the coming elections. I have never yet seen any indication that the colored people of this State desire any objectionable association of the races. It would doubtless be more agreeable to them to have separate schools, be mustered in separate militia companies, and especially to prevent marriage relations between the races. Their conduct throughout the war and since, has been exemplary and commendable to a degree that has excited the wonder of both friend and foe. I have met no colored man who has advocated disfranchisement, or any other measure of harshness or severity. By their votes in the recent Convention, they sustained moderate counsels, and mutual forbearance and good will. They have seemed grateful for the rights and privileges bestowed on them, and have sought to establish them upon secure and durable foundations. This purpose has led them to cast their suffrages for that party and for those men who seemed most favorable to the protection of their liberties. When those liberties shall have been fully guaranteed and protected, they will probably differ, as other men do, upon general questions of public policy, and will attach themselves to such political parties as may arise according to individual opinions and views. Some will be industrious, thrifty and virtuous—and some indolent, prodigal and vile. There can be no reasonable apprehension that they will gain supremacy as a race either in wealth, influence, or political power. The question of social position will regulate itself, as it has always done in every age, clime, State, community and family. There never has been, and never can be any such thing as social equality among men. It is neither desirable nor possible. I regret to see attempts to confuse and mislead the public judgment upon a question of such magnitude and vital importance, as that which involves the restoration of our State, and the return of law and order and prosperity to our people. The violence of language, abusive epithets and bitterness of denunciation in which the opponents of reconstruction now indulge, is not only to be regretted, but should be disregarded and dispised.

SECESSION PROMISES APPLES OF SODOM.

And to you, my countrymen, how delusive have proven all the promises and hopes by which you were betrayed into the rebellion! Like the apples of Sodom, fair to the view, they have become worse than ashes to the touch. They were the precursors of ruin, desolation and blood. I warn you, to-day, against the same syren voice, that again raises its captivating strains to entice you away from the safe highway of nationality. Close your ears against the tongue that would awaken in your bosoms the passions and prejudices of the past, and open them to the appeals of your country. Is sectionalism a God to be forever worshipped? Can freemen, already the victims of baffled ambition, continue to be made the instruments of their own further ruin? Look around you.—Where are the stable laws and the independent tribunals given to us by our fathers? They have been swept away by revolution and disaster. And still the revolution is unsettled. Society has been disorganized and its foundations are still so convulsed that no man can build for himself a solid hope. The marks of desolation wherever we turn, rebuke our folly and painfully remind us of the prosperity of other days. Fields untilled, homesteads in ruin, depression and care depicted on the countenances of men—school-houses closed, industry paralyzed, enterprise gone. What is wanting to fill the cup of woe, but the renewal of civil strife and the turning of every man's hand against the life of his neighbor? And even that last sad calamity hangs above us with frowning menace.

Who does not pray for security and peace? Who does not long for the prosperity and happiness that will come in their train? If it were known, to-day, that reconstruction had been completed, and the State restored to its constitutional relations in the Union, with civil law established and civil government in uninterrupted force, what a weight would be lifted from the minds of this people! How many would return to their homes to-night with lighter hearts, to greet their wives and children, with that smile of contentment and peace, once the light of the household, but which has been unseen for these many dreary years! How swiftly would the intuitive promptings of affection interpret it aright, and hail it as the harbinger of news—good news, that the bright days of yore were coming again. The child, so sensitive to the marks of care or joy upon a parent's face might well believe, in simple faith, that an angel had touched the portal with his wing, and brought glad tidings from above.

IDLE TO RAISE OBJECTIONS.

It is idle to raise objections. We need an end to uncertainty and strife. There is much in the proposed Constitution that, I would have otherwise. But I would take it as it is, rather than prolong our present perplexities, even did the future give promise of a nearer approach, to my views

and wishes. For, it is unsafe to trust the future, in these revolutionary and excited times, when interests of such magnitude are at stake. No man can tell what to-morrow may bring forth. The earliest settlement of our difficulties is demanded by every consideration of prudence and safety.

CAN THE OPPOSITION GET BETTER TERMS FOR US?

The government is committed to the present programme of reconstruction, if it shall be accepted by the people at the ballot-box. Do those who advise its rejection have the power to secure for us anything more acceptable? Do they show us any foundation for the least hope? Does any man see a reason to doubt, that in the future, as in the past, our complications will become more and more embarrasing, and the means offered for their solution, more and more stringent and distasteful? Should time and trial prove that any of the provisions in the proposed Constitution are unwise or impolitic, there is a method prescribed in the instrument itself, by which the people may hereafter make the requisite amendments and modifications. It is far better to secure the return of established government, and in the manner to which we have been long accustomed, conform our laws to the requirements of our condition from time to time, than now to reject the whole, upon vague and unfounded hopes of possible changes, favorable to our wishes and views.

MAKE SURE OF THE PRESENT.

Let us then seize upon the present opportunity, heeding no scruples, and trusting to no chances. The past is dead. The future is peopled only with ill-defined and ever changing phantoms of hopes and fears. There is nothing substantial but the living present—the now of eternity.

For the Press.

A PENITENTIARY will save $45,000 annually to the people of North Carolina.

As to its Cost.—Penitentiaries, in other States, are chiefly built by convict labor. An appropriation of some $25,000 is usually made by the Legislature to enclose a large area of ground with a high wall, to prevent the escape of prisoners; and cells or sleeping appartments are constructed to protect them from the weather. The convicts make the brick and mortar, dress the stones and do the iron and wood work and other labor connected with the buildings.

Its Advantages.—At the last Court of Forsyth County, a horse thief was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in our jail. Another thief was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to remain in jail until he gives security for his good behavior for 12 months, which amounts to imprisonment for life, for he never can give the security. There are other criminals confined in jail for a longer or shorter period. To board each prisoner the jailor is paid 50 cents per day. Thus the expense to the people of Forsyth for feeding the horse-thief alone will be $365, besides probably not less than $50 costs.

Past experience has shown that each county in the State is taxed, on an average not less than $500 per year for costs of criminals and feeding them in jail. There are about 90 counties in the State; then multiply the $500 paid by each county, and we have the aggregate sum of $45,000 annually paid by the people of the State, in county taxes, for costs of conviction and board of criminals.

When we have a penitentiary, every cent of this enormous tax will be saved to the people. The convicts will be made to pay thair expenses by their labor; and the profits of their labor, over and above expenses, will be applied towards reducing our other taxes.

We have always needed a penitentiary, but much more so since the war, which incerased crime two-fold.

Now one of the grave objections to the new Constitution urged by the secessionists, is that it provides for a penitentiary. Whether these persons urge the objection as demagogues, to defeat one of the wisest measures ever proposed to the people of the State or through fear of getting into the penitentiary,—is not so certain.

The taxable property of North Carolina is $250,000,000. To raise this sum would impose a tax of but one cent on the hundred dollars. Yet we had disfranchised demagogues at our court last week, who, like parrots, repeated the cry of the editors of the Raleigh Sentinel, that a penitentiary would cost the people $500,000!—When they uttered this monstrous untruth, they knew better. But this is on a par with all their other objections to the Constitution, done to deceive the Union men whom they hate, and whom they wish to ruin. If the new Constitution is adopted, then it fixes the Howard Amendment on the State, which forever disfranchises those rebels for their treason.—This is the TRUE SECRET of their opposition to the new Constitution.

A TAX PAYER.

In England a rich man died *in the winter*, and 400 invitations were issued to his "intimate friends" to attend the funeral. Only 29 came, all of whom signed their names in a register. Eight days afterwards, these 29, faithful till death, received a letter to call on the deceased's lawyer. They did so, and each received, according to the will, £320 ($1,600) if a lady, and £200 ($1,000) if a gentleman. The testator further directed that the names of those who received his bequests should be published in the journals, to punish those who had not put themselves out of their way to attend his funeral.

DIED:

At his residence, in this county, GEORGE BROOKS, Esq., aged 77 years.

Two Horses for Sale

By PFOHL & STOCKTON.
Salem N. C., April 17, 1868. 34-tf.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOK
For sale by L. V. BLUM

Outrages in the South.

Assassination and other outrages having occurred in different parts of the South, attributed to the secred organization calling themselves the Ku-Klux-Klan, Gen. Meade has promulgated an important order referring to acts of atrocity simultaneous with the publication of incendiary articles, and the sending of threatening letters, indicating concert of action to affect the result of the election by intimidation and violence, and emanating from a secret organization. All are warned against participation in the acts of this organization, and the law-abiding are assured of protection. The order directs the military and civil officers to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may hereafter print, publish or in any manner give circulation to incendiary publications of secret organizations now spreading through these States. Conductors of newspapers are forbidden to publish inflamatory articles. Any paper publishing matter tending to produce in timidation, riot, or bloodshed, will be stopped, and the proprietors, editors and other parties connected therewith will be tried before a military commission, and on conviction be subject to fine and imprisonment. Military and civil officers are required to organize patrols and other means for the detention of persons who avail themselves of the darkness for executing criminal purposes.

Gen. Sheppard commanding the sub-district of Alabama, has also issued an order in relation to the Ku-Klux-Klan, and ordering that the various officers, Mayors, Marshals, Magistrates, Constables, Chiefs of the Police and the Police will be held accountable by the post commanders, over their respective districts, for the suppression of the iniquitous organizations and the apprehension of its members whenever found.

The pressure of famine is so terrible in Tunis and other parts of the coast of Africa, that mothers have been found eating the flesh of their own children. The Irish famine was nothing compared to the horrors of this now prevailing at Tunis. We do not hear much just now from the famine in Finland, but it has been fearful there and in the north of Sweden. In Russia we learn that the famine is spreading far and wide and pestilence is apprehended to follow in its wake.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A MINE.—At the Diamond Coal Mines near Scranton Penn., on the 31st ult., as seventeen workmen were being lowered down the shaft of the mine, the chain supporting the platform gave way and the men were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 185 feet. Thirteen were killed by the accident. Eleven women are thus made widows, and twenty-eight children left fatheless.

THE GAINES WILL CASE DECIDED.—The celebrated Gaines will case was decided last Menday in the U. S. Supreme Court, in favor of Mrs. Gaines. By this decision she comes into possession of about six millions of dollars and is thought to be the wealthiest woman in the United States. She began the action now terminated in her favor 36 years ago.

Aaron Burr's Sarcasm.

When Aaron Burr returned to New York city to practice law, after his voluntary exile in Europe, he found the late Rev. Jedediah Burchard, then a celebrated revivalist, holding a series of protracted meetings in his family church. He attended from habit, always went late, and disturbed the service by attracting to himself the attention of the audience on account of his infamous notoriety as the man who shot Alexander Hamilton, and who had been tried for treason. Mr. Burchard resolved to rebuke him openly. The next Sabbath, when he came in and got about half way up the isle, the clergyman paused in his discourse, and pointing to Col Burr said in the most scathing manner: "You old hoary headed sinner, I'll appear against you at the day of judgement!" The proud, defiant old man, standing as erect as ever, with that perfect composure which never deserted him, and fixing his fine grey eyes on the occupant of the pulpit, replied: "Mr. Burchard, I have observed through a long course of professional experience, that the very meanest class of criminals are those who turn States evidence!"

Danville Tobacco Market.

SALES AT HOLLAND'S WAREHOUSE.—Tobacco has sold at Holland's Warehouse since they reported last, at $50 00; $34 25; $35 25; $30 00; $26 25; $25 00; $25 25; $27 50; $20 00; $17 00. Also one tierce, $30 00; one tierce, $20 00; one tierce, $18 00.

P. B. LAW.

A CARD.

STOKES COUNTY, March 27th, 1868.

I find since my return home, that a report is in circulation that I boarded with a negro while in Raleigh, and that I voted for social equality with negroes, and for white and colored children to go to the same school together, and for white and black to muster in the same company, &c., &c., all of which is a base lie.

And it is further reported that I invited a negro to come to see one of my daughters; and that I should have said that I had as soon a negro would come to see my daughters as a white man, &c.

The author of the above scandalous reports I denounce and brand as a low-bred black-hearted liar and scoundrel.

R. F. PETREE.

W. F. CARMICHAEL,

AT COOPER'S OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.,

KEEPS constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at short notice,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c.

☞ He will make contracts and erect Wooden Buildings of every variety and style. Also epairs done at short notice.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts standing over 6 months.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 28. 1m.pd.

Important Order from Gen. Canby.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 6, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 61.

The Commanding General has received information from different sections of the State of North Carolina and South Carolina, and from members of both political parties, that combinations have been formed or are now being formed, to prevent, delay or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent persons from accepting or executing the duties of any office or employment under the United States, at the election to be held under the authority of the law of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws that are supplementary thereto.—While he is satisfied that these complaints apply to a few persons only of both parties, it is proper that all such persons should be warned that any attempt by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of the laws of the United States, under the authority of which the said election is ordered; or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States, as Registrar, Superintendent, Judge, Manager, Inspector or Clerk, or other employment at said election, will be amenable not only to the penalties prescribed under the authority of said laws, but for violation of the Act of Congress "to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861.—(Statutes at Large, Volnme 12, Chapter XXXIII.)

It is the duty of the civil and military authorities in both States to secure to every registered voter the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, and this duty must be fully, faithfully and impartially performed; and the Commanding General confidently expects that the people of these States will unite in securing for each other the full and proper exercise of this franchise. But if in any District or County, or polling sub-division of either State, the election should be prevented or the ballot-boxes or poll lists should be destroyed, or the electors duly registered under the laws of the United States, should be prevented by force or intimidation from voting, a new election will be ordered for such District, County or polling sub-division.

To the end that the laws of the United States may be duly executed; that the officers charged with conducting the elections may be protected in the discharge of their duties, and that the qualified electors may be protected in the exercise of the elective franchise, Commanders of Posts are authorized, whenever in their judgment it may be necessary, to appoint from the officers of the army or of the Freedmen's Bureau, under their command, Military Commissioners for Districts or Counties within the territorial limits of their commands that are so remote from their headquarters that the powers conferred upon the Post Commanders cannot be immediately or directly exercised.

The military Commissioners so appointed are invested with all the powers of the Justices of the Peace of Districts or Counties, or the police magistrates of cities, and will be governed in the execution of their duties by the laws of the State in which they may be serving, except as far as these laws may be in conflict with the laws of the United States or with the orders issued from the Headquarters of this District; and in addition to any troops that may be placed at their disposal, are given the command of the police force of Districts, Counties, cities and towns; and all police officers, sheriffs, constables and other peace officers are required to obey and execute the orders of the Military Commissioners in all such cases.

The Military Commissioners will promptly report all cases in which they assume jurisdiction, and the disposition made of each case.

When parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, the case will be so fully reported as to enable the Commanding General to decide whether it shall be tried by a military tribunal or be brought before a civil court.

The jurisdiction herein given to the Military Commissioners will be determined and limited by the authority heretofore delegated to Post Commanders by General Orders No. 32, of May 30, 1867, and General Orders No. 145, of Dec. 6, 1867, and will not be construed as extending to the inhabitants in their ordinary personal relations, unless the civil authorities should refuse or fail to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to give all rightful protection to persons and property; and all persons, whether in authority or not, are required to obey and execute all lawful orders of the Military Commissioners to the same extent and in the same manner that they are required by law to obey and execute the writs of the civil magistrates.

Some of the complaints that have reached the Commanding General apply to colored voters of the two States, and to sections where they have the numerical ascendency. To them it is proper to say that the elective franchise conferred upon them by law, carries with it no authority to restrict others in the free exercise of that right; and that while it is their duty not to regard threats or intimidation as to themselves, any combinations to prevent by force, intimidation or threats the same free exercise of this right by others will be unlawful, and will subject the offenders to the penalties prescribed by law and by military orders. They are counselled to exercise the right of voting in a quiet and orderly manner, giving offence to no one; and after casting their votes, not to linger about the polling places, but to return quietly to their homes and to their customary avocations.

Commanding Officers will give as wide a circulation as possible to this order within the limits of their commands.

By Command of Bv't Major-General ED. S. CANBY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Aj't Gen'l.

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution shall issue for all such judgments or decrees shall [illegible] one-tenth the amount then due; [illegible] Spring Term, 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term, 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six monihs credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall nle his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parol promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Salem, on Monday, the 6th of April, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$63,882 10
U. S. Bonds Deposited,	84,000 00
Premiums,	2,000 00
Cash Items,	3,323 51
Current Expenses,	518 81
Due from National Banks,	42,610 54
Cash, National Bank Notes,	2,963 00
" Legal Tender "	10,000 00
" Fractional Currency,	970 93
Total,	210,268 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	2,200 00
Circulation,	30,600 00
Individual Deposites,	29,791 62
U. S. Deposits,	41,670 99
Profit and Loss,	6,006 28
Total,	210,268 89

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Republican State Executive Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
W. W. HOLDEN,
OF WAKE.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
OF BURKE.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
H. J. MENNINGER,
OF CRAVEN.

FOR TREASURER,
DAVID A. JENKINS,
OF GASTON.

FOR AUDITOR,
HENDERSON ADAMS,
OF DAVIDSON.

FOR SUP. OF PUBLIC WORKS,
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN,
OF WAKE.

Republican State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges,
RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin.
WILLIAM B. RODMAN, of Beaufort,
ROBERT P. DICK, of Guilford,
THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham,
E. G. READE, of Person.

Superior Court Judges,

First District,
CHARLES C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

Second District,
EDMOND W. JONES.
of Washington.

Third District.
CHARLES R. THOMAS,
of Craven.

Fourth District,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL, JR.,
of Brunswick.

Fifth District,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District,
SAMUEL W. WATTS,
of Martin.

Seventh District,
A. W. TOURGEE,
of Guilford.

Eighth District,
DARIUS H. STARBUCK,
of Forsyth.

Ninth District,
GEORGE W. LOGAN,
of Rutherford.

Tenth District,
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District,
J. L. HENRY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District,
RILEY H. CANNON,
of Jackson.

Republican Congressional Ticket:

First District,
JOHN R. FRENCH,
of Chowan.

Second District,
DAVID HEATON,
of Craven.

Third District,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.
OF RICHMOND.

Fourth District,
JOHN T. DEWEESE,
of Wake.

Fifth District,
ISRAEL G. LASH,
of Forsyth.

Sixth District,
CALVIN C. COWLES,
of Wilkes.

Seventh District,
ALEXANDER H. JONES,
of Buncombe.

Just Received,

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
and EASTER BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

Upwith the Rail Road!!!

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions,	*Stationery,*
Boots and Shoes,	*Hats & Caps,*
Groceries,	*Drugs & Dyes,*
Paints,	*Oils,*
Crockery Ware, &c.	

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 33.tf.

Professional CARD.

I have this day asssociated myself in the Practice of Medicine, with Dr. THEO. F. KEEHLN. Hoping to merit the confidence of all, I tender my services, to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country, and will be ready by day or night, unless professionally absent, to obey any calls which may be made upon myself, in any branch of the Medical Art.

SAM'L J. BRIETZ, M. D.
Salem, April 17th, 1868.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 262 Baltimore Street,
(*Opposite Hanover.*)
BALTIMORE.

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and valuable assortment of foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with this Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of anydesired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 27-3m

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,
in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf.

Boots & Shoes Repaired,

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

IN THE BASEMENT OF DR ZEVELY'S HOUSE, ON MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE SALEM HOTEL, by

JOSEPH KNAUSE.

Terms Cash. mar. 20-tf

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

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WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL

AND

Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Advertiser.

ONLY $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A First-class Monthly Journal, devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains 36 large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Specimen Copies free, for stamp, with list of splendid Premiums to Agents.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, FREE.

The Publishers of the American Stock Journal have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor [illegible] it is to receive our

Leaves Salem at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25-3m

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26–

WAGON FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a second-hand strong two-horse wagon, in good order, cheap.

FRANKLIN SPACH.
Forsyth Co., Feb. 18, 1868. 26–tf

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24–1m

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITING AND AUTOGRAPH BOOK
For sale by L. V. BLUM

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge,* all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

THE GRATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

IT IS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

Prooptors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.
September, 13, 1867. 4–tf.

CABINET FURNITURE ANDCHAIRS.

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of all kinds of

Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Split Bottom Chairs,

AND

a lot of ***Childrens' Chairs,*** cheap for cash. All kinds ***Cabinet Furniture & Coffins*** made to order at his Furniture Establishment on Main Street, next door to J. E. & S. T. MICKEY's Store.

A. C. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 1857. 16–tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1–1y.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9–tf.

BLUM'S ALMANAC FOR 1868,

Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War,
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money,
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C, Oct. 1867. 8..tf

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS &NOTIONS

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1–1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and uadnul terated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

BOOKS AND PAPER.—Call at Blum's for your books, paper, and everything you need in the stationery line, and you will not regret it.

A NEW STOCK OF School Books!

JUST RECEIVED

AT BLUM'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary. Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous, Speaker, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davies' and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.

PAPERS, &c.,

cmbracing

Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.

CHOICE

FIRESIDE BOOKS!

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home,
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.	

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place,
A variety of BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARDS,
illustrating Natural History,
Scriptural Scenes, Pilgrim's Progress, Central Park, &c., &c.
American Tales, bound in paper, 15 cents,
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM,
Dec. 13, 1867.

Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Evesett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiz, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. [illegible] Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Prudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley, Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEnter, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art,* and *Amusement,*—and must contiuue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches.

The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular isterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at leass one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

AT BLUMS.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.

PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST, for sale by L. V. BLUM.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT

VOGLER'S,
Feb. 7, 1868. 4m–